

**Lime and polymer containing settable mixture****Description**

The invention concerns a settable mixture, a method of applying a coating, the coating and the use of the coating. )

It has been previously proposed to apply a coating to a rock surface in a mine by spraying an aqueous emulsion of an organic polymer and causing the emulsion to coagulate to produce a flexible coating in the form of a film or skin on the surface. Polymers which have been disclosed for this purpose include polyurethanes and polychloroprene. The latter has been described in South African Patent No. 8203384. More recently there has been described in WO 98/58886 a composition comprising two parts. One is an aqueous emulsion of an organic polymer such as the copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate. The other part is a cementitious composition capable of absorbing at least its own weight of water. The cementitious composition described is an ettringite-forming composition containing high alumina cement, ordinary Portland cement and anhydrite. In use the two parts are sprayed onto a rock surface of a mine to form a coating. This patent also discloses a dry mixture of solids formed from the cementitious composition and a dried polymer emulsion to which mixture water is added in the mine.

Compositions described in the above mentioned WO 98/58886 take a significant time to reach an adequate early strength, typically not less than 24 hours. Whilst the coating is developing its strength, for safety reasons personnel are not admitted to the treated area and that part of the mine is therefore not productive. It is desirable therefore to reduce the time taken by the coating to develop an adequate early strength.

Recently, there has been described in WO 01/28955 a solution to this problem by providing an ettringite-forming cementitious composition richer in calcium aluminate than those described above and which gives a higher early strength. This ettringite-forming cementitious composition contains from 25 to 59 weight % calcium aluminate, from 0 to 10 weight % lime and from 0 to 50 weight % calcium sulfate.

Although the compositions described in the above mentioned WO 01/28955 take an improved (shorter) time to reach an adequate early strength, it is desirable to further reduce the setting times and to further improve the early strength. Furthermore the price of said compositions should be reduced.

Thus the object of the present invention is to improve the early strength and the economicalness of a corresponding coating which is applied to a surface.

The solution of this object is a settable mixture comprising

- (i) a water absorbing composition and
- (ii) an aqueous emulsion of organic polymer or
- (iii) dispersible organic polymer,

wherein the water absorbing composition (i) contains inorganic ingredients which are capable to react with water and the water absorbing composition (i) contains at least 95 weight % lime and

wherein the amount of the aqueous emulsion of organic polymer (ii) in relation to (i) is such as to provide a ratio of combined weight of polymer solids to combined weight of ingredi-

ents which are capable to react with water of from 0.5:1 to 10:1, preferably 1:1 to 4:1, wherein the amount of dispersible organic polymer (iii) in relation to (i) is such as to give a ratio of combined weight of polymers to combined weight of ingredients which are capable to react with water of from 0.5:1 to 10:1, preferably 1:1 to 4:1.

The term "ingredients which are capable to react with water" is intended to include on the one hand ingredients which only react with water (e.g. hydration of CaO) and on the other hand ingredients which react in one reaction with water and other ingredients (e.g. several cementitious ingredients which are reacting in a cementitious reaction with water). According to the present invention typical "ingredients which are capable to react with water" are cementitious components and quick lime (CaO), whereas fillers which are often used in cementitious compositions are not "ingredients which are capable to react with water" due to the present invention.

The lime is generally quick lime (CaO) but may be partly provided by ordinary Portland cement which releases lime on hydration. Generally it is possible that a part of the lime is provided by a cementitious composition.

The aqueous emulsion of organic polymer which is sometimes referred to in the art as a polymer latex emulsion may contain as the polymer one or more of a wide range of homopolymers or copolymers. Examples include styrene, styrene butadiene copolymers divinyl styrene, methyl methacrylate, copolymers of styrene and methyl methacrylate or maleic anhydride, acrylic and acrylic ester resins, vinyl acetate and copolymers thereof with ethylene and other olefins (e.g. ethylene vinyl acetate), plasticised vinyl chloride copolymers. Mixtures of polymers or copolymers may be also used. It is preferred to employ a poly-

mer with a glass transition temperature of from -50°C to +50°C. Plasticisers such as Cereclor (a chlorinated paraffin), dibutyl phthalate and diethyleneglycol can be added to improve flexibility. Suitable polymer solids contents of the emulsion are from 5 to 80%, preferably at least 25% e.g. from 30 to 70%, more preferably 45 to 65% by weight based on the weight of the emulsion. The dispersible organic polymer is conveniently obtained by drying e.g. spray drying an aqueous polymer emulsion. The dried polymers are available commercially.

The high content of lime (at least 95 weight % of the water absorbing composition (i)) causes an intensive generation of hydration heat ( $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  is produced). As a result the setting time is reduced and the early strength is improved. Because lime is a relatively cheap raw material the price of the water absorbing composition (i) is reduced so that the settable mixture according to the present invention is also economical.

Due to the preferred embodiment of the present invention the water absorbing composition (i) comprises approximately 100 weight % lime. "Approximately 100 weight %" means in this connection that it is possible that (i) does not only contain lime but also impurities caused by other ingredients.

Due to another embodiment of the present invention the water absorbing composition (i) also contains a cementitious composition of which components preferably form ettringite during the absorption of water.

Ettringite is a calcium trisulphoaluminate having 32 molecules of water of crystallization and has the formula  $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{AL}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 32\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Ettringite is produced by the hydration of cementitious materials containing calcium aluminate and calcium sulphate. Unless the context requires otherwise, the term ettringite in the present specification is intended to

include ettringite analogues. These are defined in Cement Chemistry by H.F.W. Taylor 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1997 published by Thomas Telford.

The cementitious composition normally contains calcium aluminate and calcium sulphate.

The term calcium aluminate is intended to include not only the form of calcium aluminate which is often written in cement notation as CA but also other aluminate-containing cements which are written as  $CA_2$ ,  $CA_3$ ,  $C_{12}A_7$ ,  $C_4AF$  and  $C_{11}A_7CaF_2$  and in addition calcium sulphaaluminate and calcium ferroaluminate and analogues thereof. The calcium aluminate may be provided by high alumina cement, sometimes referred to as Ciment Fondu which normally contains about 40 to 80% by weight of calcium aluminate phases (or 40 to 50% by weight of calcium aluminate (CA)).

The calcium sulphate may be provided by a calcium sulphate-containing material such as beta-anhydrite, gypsum or plaster of Paris. References to calcium sulphaaluminate in the specification are to pure calcium sulphaaluminate which is of the formula  $C_4A_3S^*$  where C is CaO or  $Ca(OH)_2$ , A is  $Al_2O_3$  and  $S^*$  is  $SO_3$ . This is sometimes known as Klein's compound and may also be written as  $3CaO \cdot 3Al_2O_3 \cdot CaSO_4$ .

In respect to the formation of ettringite the water absorbing composition (i) contains a high stoichiometric surplus of lime. The expression "a stoichiometric surplus of lime" means that at least a portion of the lime which is used as educt can not participate in the cementitious ettringite reaction - thus there is a remainder of quick lime which is hydrated.

The present invention furthermore concerns a method of applying a coating to a surface which method comprises forming a

settable mixture of a water absorbing composition (i) and an aqueous emulsion (ii) as defined above and putting the mixture on the surface to form a coating preferably at least 2 mm in thickness and allowing the coating to set.

When the organic polymer emulsion (ii) is used the water may be the water already present in the emulsion (ii) whereby the water of the aqueous emulsion is used to hydrate the ingredients of the water absorbing compositions (i). If required or preferred additional water may be added.

The present invention also provides an alternative method of applying a coating to a surface which method comprises forming a settable mixture of a water absorbing composition (i) and an dispersible organic polymer (iii) as defined above combining the settable mixture with water and putting the mixture on the surface to form a coating preferably at least 2mm in thickness and allowing the coating to set. In case the dried polymer emulsion (iii) is used with the water absorbing composition (i) it is necessary to add the water required to hydrate the ingredients of the water absorbing composition (i).

Whether using the emulsion of the dried polymer emulsion the weight of water is normally as such, that all the ingredients of the water absorbing composition (i) are converted by reaction with water. Normally the coating is applied to the surface by spraying the mixture onto the surface. Before the spraying other cement accelerators or retarders may be added. When it is desired to initiate or further increase the rate of setting this can be effected by the addition of an alkali.

The present invention also concerns a coating which is manufacturable according to a method which is defined above.

Furthermore the present invention provides the use of a such coating as a rock support means. It has been found that a coating of about 4 mm (e.g. 3 to 7 mm) in thickness may be used as a replacement for wire mesh employed to prevent spalling and loose rock fragments from falling in a mine. The coatings may be used in mines which are known as "hard rock mines" such us nickel or gold mines and also in coal mines.

The coatings may be used for example when mining coal by the room and pillar method to reduce the size of the pillars which are left to provide support and thereby recover more coal. This is achieved by spraying the coating under the pillar thereby increasing their load bearing capability. The coating may also be used to stabilise the ribs. The coatings may also be applied to reduce or prevent weathering, that is the erosion of freshly exposed rock surfaces by air in the mine or for the suppression of radon gas in an uranium mine or for stabilising embankments for examples in a quarry, for stabilising roofs of tunnels or the like.

The invention furthermore concerns the use of a coating as defined above as a waterproofing means. Therefore the coating is applied to at least partially overhanging surface. The waterproofing of mines and tunnels is often very appreciated because if water finds its way into the mine or the tunnel the working activities can be disturbed. The invention has application in the Construction Industry for treatment of buildings including internal and exterior walls, floors and ceilings.

As described above it is generally not only intended to improve the early strength (the early strength should be defined as to be the strength of the applied coating after a setting time of one hour) of the corresponding coating, but also to reduce the price of the coating. It is generally intended that

also the elongation at break and the final strength should be sufficient.

Especially if the coating is used as a waterproofing means a high elongation at break is desired - in this case the elongation at break should be at least 70 %, preferably 110 %.

In case the corresponding coating is used as a rock support means the parameter of the final strength is normally important - in this case a final strength (final strength according to the invention should be defined as to be the tensile strength after a setting time of 28 days) should be preferably at least 3 MPa, more preferably 3.5 MPa (depending on the specific application).

Generally, it is preferred that the tensile strength after a setting time of one hour (early strength) is at least 0.4, preferably at least 0.5 and most preferably at least 0.75 Mpa.

The tensile strength and the elongation at break was measured according to the standard measuring method norm DIN 53504: S2, wherein S2 is the test sample.

The optimisation of the characteristics "high early strength and the price" normally leads to following result:

The water absorbing composition (i) should contain at least 95 weight % and most preferably approximately 100 weight % lime and optionally a cementitious composition. The content of the cementitious composition is variable (but not higher than 5 weight %). Approximately 100 weight % of lime should mean that it is possible that the water absorbing composition (i) also contains impurities caused by other ingredients.

A settable mixture containing a water absorbing composition which only consists of lime is normally cheaper than a settable mixture which also contains a cementitious composition. Furthermore lime is often easily available (but cementitious compositions are often more difficult to get).

In the following the invention is further described by the drawing.

The drawing shows

in figure 1 a diagram in which the early strength of a coating according to the present invention is plotted versus the content of lime in the water absorbing composition (i).

The coating of which characteristics are shown in figure 1 of the present drawing is based on a settable mixture consisting of 40 weight % of a water absorbing composition (i) and 60 weight % of dispersible organic polymer (iii). The basis of the water absorbing composition (i) are three weight parts of CSA Binder (a cement containing approximately 75 weight %  $4\text{CaO}\cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot \text{SO}_4$  (Yeelimite) and 10 weight %  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (Thenardite)) and two weight parts of CSA Expansive Agent (a cement containing approximately 63 weight %  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (anhydrite), approximately 28 weight %  $\text{CaO}$  (Stabilite/Lime) and 8 weight %  $4\text{CaO}\cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot \text{SO}_4$  (Yee limit)). The content of lime is varied by the addition of  $\text{CaO}$  and  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (anhydrite), respectively to the said mixture of CSA Binder and CSA Expansive Agent. The dispersible organic polymer (iii) consists of VINAPAS<sup>®</sup> RE 5044 N, which is a powder essentially comprising copolymers of vinyl acetate and ethylene.

In the diagram of figure 1, X (on ordinate) stands for "early strength [MPa]" and n (on abscissa) for the "weight % of  $\text{CaO}$  in the water absorbing composition (i)". An early strength of

at least 0.7 MPa is achieved, if the water absorbing mixture (i) contains at least 95 weight % lime. An early strength of at least 0.4 MPa is deemed to be necessary to provide a satisfying "coating technology". But it is preferred that the early strength of the coating is at least 0.5 MPa. It is important to note that it was not possible to measure the early strength of coatings which are based on water absorbing compositions (i) containing less than 6 weight % lime.

The invention is further described with reference to the following non-limiting examples:

Example 1

The settable mixture contains 60.00 weight % VINNAPAS<sup>®</sup> RE 5044 N(vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer) and 40.00 weight % CaO. This means that the water absorbing composition (i) consists of (quick) lime.

Results:

- Early strength > 0.5 MPa
- Elongation at break (concerning a setting time of 28 days)  
> 100 %
- Final strength (28d) > 1 MPa

Example 2

The settable mixture contains 30.00 weight % Arconal<sup>®</sup> 430P (a polyacrylate containing powder) and 70.00 weight % CaO. Thus the water absorbing composition (i) consists of (quick) lime.

Results:

- Early strength > 0.5 MPa

- Elongation at break (concerning a setting time of 28 days)
  - not measured
- Final strength (28d) > 2 MPa

The results of the examples above show that good values of the characteristics early strength and elongation at break as well as more or less acceptable values of the characteristic final strength can also be achieved, if parameters like the kind of the polymer and the proportion of polymer and water absorbing composition (i) are varied.